## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

Ir We are under great obligations to Messrs WILMER & SMITH, of Liverp ol, for forwarding to us the latest English journals with their own excellent news letter, the "European Times," which is a publication of the highest utility, especially to Editors in America. We trust it meets the support it so well deserves.

D. We are indebted to the Express of Messrs Pomerou & Co. f.r Albany papers of yesterday morning. This is coming through in mid winter as quickly as any one could wish. Their Express is of the highest service to our citizens

IT For brief Literary Notices, Newspaper Calculations Greenough's Statue of Washington, and other items, see

IT For a nervous Poem The Robber's Death Bed, a cri ticam of Diesens by Willis, Mississippi Navigation, and sketch of Uhland the gifted German Poet, see Last Page.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on Sun day morning last at 9 o'clock; and at about 5 o'clock last evening we received, through the Expresses of Messrs. Harnden and Adams, English papers to the 4th inst. inclusive. By this arrival we have news twenty-three days later than had been before received. The steamer was to have sailed on the 4th, but was detained until the next day by severe storms, which likewise prevented the receipt of any later intelligence from France.

The principal topics of interest are those con nected with the debates in Parliament, especially that concerning the Ashburton Treaty. There seems to be a deep and most powerful opposition to that Treaty in Great Britain, and the strong articles in the Morning Chronicle, from the pen of Lord Palmerston, it is said are to be followed up by still stronger attacks in Parliament, both by that gentleman and others who coincide with his views. A pamphlet has just been published by Mr. Featherstonaugh, one of the British Explorers whose ridiculous report made so much noise when it was made, in which Mr. WEBSTER is severely berated for conducting the negociation on the ba sis of a compromise, when he had evidence in his possession, of which Lord Ashburton was ignorant, by which the British claim was fully sustained. Lord Ashburton figured in defence of his Treaty on the first day of the session.

Parliament was opened on the 2d inst. by commission. The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, her Majesty not being in attendance. It was as follows:

" My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by he Maji sty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from a Frinces and States assurances of a Liencly disposition to Princes and States assurances of a filencily disposition to-wards this Country, and of an eatnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trust that the anneable relations of the two countries have been confound. The increased exertions which, by the liberality of par

liament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termina tion of hostilities with China bave been emicently successful "The skill, valor, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most coaspic uons, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms

proposed by her Mejesty.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that by the fice access which will be opened to the p incipal marts of tha neces which will be opened to the principal marts of the populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given

populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the continercial enterprise of her people.

2. As soon as the rathication of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

"In concert with her ailies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria an establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the suitar, and from the good faith of this country.

"The difference for some time existing between the Turking and Proving rower oncests has recently led to acts of

Alsh and Persian reverements has recently led to acts of hashin; but as each of these States has accepted the join mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be specify and amicably adjusted.

"The Majesta has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great arising rion as the foundation for increased intercourse besatisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse be tween her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete suc cess has attended the recent military operations in Affguan

"Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her ligh sense of the ability with which those operation have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and Native forces. "The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been esta blised by decisive victories on the scenes of former disasters and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her Majesty has fel the deepest interest, has been effected. We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemeadvisable to continue the occupation by a military force of the countries to the westward of the Indus."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—Her Majesty

has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be la before you.

"cuch reductions have been made in the amount of the

mayal and military force ashave been deemed compatible under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of he Mejesty. My Lords and Gentlemen-hor Majesty regrets the dimidshed receipt from some of the ordinary sources of the

"Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by the depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so

sleep y lamented. In considering, however, the present state of the revenue her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it ha been materially infected by the extensive reductions in the Import Duties, which received your sanction during the las Session of Parliament, and that little progress has bee bitherto made in the collection of those taxes which we imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from

that each other causes.

"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the numest gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her Majesty, which were mani-

fested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

"Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majety's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblage and acts of open violence. The ordinary law, promptly en-forced, was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects for the maintenance of trasquillity.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration
"Her Majesty confidently relies on your realousendeavor

to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favor of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contenument of her people."

On the very first night of the Session, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel made the following speech relative to this country, which, from its importance, we present entire. After expressing his pleasure at the settlement of the Boundary Question and briefly referring to the remarks of the previous speaker, (Mr. C. Wood,) he proceeded as follows:

I rejoice that the hon, gentleman has given me an oppor to ity of making some observations on the late message of the President of the United States. The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the maintenance of a good understanding between this country and the United States, and the spirit in which I have always spoken of America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to have to refer to that message, which, I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the negotiations relative to the right of visit. Perhaps I may deright to confirm what the hou gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than the right of visit is from the right of search. Search is a belligerent right, and not to be exercised in time of peace except when it has been conceded by treaty. The right of search extends not only to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confounded. The right of search, with respect to American vessels, we entirely and utterly disclaim, nay more, if we know that an American vessel. disclaim; nay, more, if we knew that an American vess were furnished with all the materials requisite for the slav trade-if we knew that the decas were prepared to receive hundreds of human beings, within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let the American vessel pass on. But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoising the American diag, be bonn fide American. (Hear, hear) We claim the right to know whether a grievous wrong bas not been effered to the American flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian schooner, sailing under the American flux, be really what she seems to be. In the admirable despace of my noble friend, dated the 20th December, 1841, he wrote thus: "The undersigned apprehowever, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage and the nature of the car-go. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they must with are really American or not. The right asserted has in truth no resemblance to the

est in knowing the truth, that the vessel actually is what her colors announce." I am surprised the United States by which they are surrounded, and how easily their revenue might be injured if it could once be established as a principle that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that a foreign vessel might become exempt from visitable that must effectually prevent them from looking with any regret upon our losses."

Mr. Charles Dickens has written a letter to the editor of the Times, to correct some misreprinciple recognized, neither the vessel sate for an instant. But the editor of the Times, to correct some misreprinciple in the visited States do liberally exercise this right to the seas adjacent to their own ceast; I know that the United States do liberally exercise this right to the seas adjacent to their own ceast; I know that if a presentations by the writer of an article in the presentations are principle. in the seas adjacent to their own ceast: I know that if a Mexican resiel were to boilt the British flag under suspi-

Mexican vessel were to book the British flag under suspi-cious circumstances, the United States would not lesistate to exercise the right of exposing the fraud; and, knowing this, I am the more surprised at the claim now set up by the President of the United States.

Therefore, sir, it will be my duty, in the face of the pub-lic, expressing deep regret that there should appear to be any difference of opinion on this topic, explicitly to declare that we have not waived one of the principles centended for by my hoble friend (the Earl of Aberden) in his des-patch of December, 1841; and it is further my duty to de-clare that that desnatch has remained to the present hour clare that that despatch has remained to the present hour unasswered by the government of the United States. I know, I think, too well what is the ability and what the keenness of a secretary of state in the United States to beieve that if doctrines so important as those advanced in the despatch could be questioned, it would have been permit-ted to remain fourteen menths management and unackcow-ledged, had it been thought wise to contest these prisci-ples. (Hear, hear) And, sir, with respect to this right of earch, that not beligerent but conventional right which is used by one power for the purposes of humanity, to check the traffic in slaves, I am bound to say that, even on that esint, I am surprised at the determination with which th United States refuse that mutual right. (Hear, Lear)
am now speaking of that right of search which, by the trea
ties with the great powers of Europe, by treaty with Prance and other States, is mutually conceded by parties desire to prevent effectually the traffic in staves—a right to sear to prevent electually the traffic in slaves—a right to search resels belonging to each country which is a party to the treaty, detected in the act of carrying on this trade. For, in the year 1824, a convention was signed in this country, by Mr. Rush, the minister of the United States, a most at the instigation of America, which professed the utunest desire to pull an ead to the slave, traite. A convention Leave the instigation of America, which professed the utimes de-sire to put an end to the slave trade. A convention, I say, was signed by Mr. Rush, with Mr. Huskisson, which did mu-tually concede the right of search; that is to say, which en-abled vessels of war, of the United States and Great Britain respectively, to exercise, under certain stipulations, that very right of search against which such a clamor is now raised in a neighboring country. (Hear, hear, hear.) That treaty was rejected by the Senate of the United States, not reasy was rejected by the Senate of the United States, not on the ground of an objection to the right of search, but because the right of search extended to the coast of America, and the United States objected to the right of search being exercised in the immediate neighborhood of the coast of America, alleging that it was not necessary for the suppression of the slave trade. The Senate of the United States omitted the coast of America, and Mr. Canning refused to autify the treaty in consequence of that omission; but if Mr Ganning had allowed the coast of America to be omitted from the treaty, at this moment a convention authorhing the right of seafch would have been in force with respect to the United States. Sir, I hape it at those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the nurre spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the United States, will refer to that convention, and see that the United States themselves were among the first to permit that conventional right of search. (Lond cries of "hear.")

There must be some great misunderstanding upon this

There must be some great misunderstanding upon this subject; but, considering the importance of maintaining this right—a right not peculiar to England—considering that we are contending for a right which is the only security against fraud, against the grossest abuses by parties in city against fraud, against the grossest abuses by parties in terested in this iniquitous traffic, considering that we are now the advocates of a principle necessary for the interests and security of all maritime nations—it is my duty to state, is the face of the House of Commons, that the claim to that right of visitation contended for in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen has not been relinquished; that on this subject there was made no concession whatever, and that to the oriciples hid down in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen we adhere at this moment. (Cheen from both sides of the nouse) With respect to the treaty which we have entered no with the United States, in signing that treaty we consider that we have abandoned no right of visitation. We helped understand from the United States that they entered the both that treaty with any engagement from us to abandon into this treaty with any engagement from us to abandor the right of visitation, which is not necessarily connected with the question of the slave trade. We thought that it was a step in advance when the United States professed readiless to detach a naval to be to the coast of Anica, for he purpose of suppressing the slave trade. We did not accompt the denothment of that naval force as an equivalent formy right which we claimed; yet still we thought that for

sept the denothment of that naval force as an equivalent for any right which we claimed; yet still we thought that for a great country like the United Stacs to take that step with us on the coast of a frica, although the power of visitation is limited under the treaty in such a case, although we claim no right to visit slavers hona fide American, and the right is to be exercised by vessels of the United States—we thought it, I say, a step in advance towards the ultimate suppression of the slave trade to accede to the proposition of the United States. But in acceding to that we have not abusdoned our claims in the slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of our intention, during the controversy, to chandon the right to which we lay claim in the despatch I have mentioned. (Hear, hear.) We have not contented ourselves, sir, with leaving the fact to become known by a fectaration in this house; but since the appearance of the President's Message we have taken an opportunity of intiming to the United States the construction we place on the treaty. (One on this point: I trust also, that a though to substity the hone on this point: I trust also, that a though to provide the avow a material difference of opinion between he two governments upon this particular question, I have stated this difference of opinion with the respect which I wish to maintain towers's the high authorities of the United States. (Hear, hear.)

It is now said that Sir Robert Peel does not inend to move upon the Corn Law at the present Session if he can possibly avoid it: though nunerous meetings for the abolition of the law are held throughout the Kingdom, and efforts for this bject are so strenuous that it is thought he may be compelled to act. The Anti-Corn Law Lengue a Manchester have already received £42,000, as centributions for the furtherance of their purposes. from towns exclusive of London and Ireland, which

ave not yet been called upon.

The policy of Sir Charles Bagot in advancing he French party in Canada, though severely cer sured at first, is said now to be warmly approved n Great Britain. His return has been determined an, however, even should be recover; and Sir Charles Metcalfe, late Governor of Jamaica, is to succeed him. He is said to be a man of great enrev and decision of character.

The State of the Money Market has improved. Money is very abundant and the Bank of England as more than eleven millions sterling in her cofers-more than half the amount of her circulation. Mexican bonds had fallen one-half per cent. but were nearly recovered. The Cotton market was learessed, in consequence of the large amounts shipped to England at the close of the year. Ameican had fallen Ad.

A storm, with one exception, perhaps, the mos lestructive as regards life and property that has swept over the British Islands during the present generation occurred on the 13th ult. The greater part of Western Europe experienced, more or less, its ravages. Upward of sixty vessels were wrecked in this conflict of the elements, and hundreds of lives have been lost. The London papers contain an account of the disasters, one of the most tragic of which occurred off Boulogne, where a homeward bound vessel from India, the Conqueror, went to pieces, and all on board, numbering upward of seventy souls-save one, a boy-were engulphed by the storm. The same locality, only six weeks before, proved the grave of all on board another vessel from the East. These disasters have induced the Committee of Lloyd's to direct the atention of the Government to the erection of lights

bly be carried into effect. Mr. Drummond, the Private Secretary of Sir Robert Peel, was shot by a Scotch assassin named Daniel McNaughten, who mistook him for the Minister, whom, in his personal appearance, he resembled. He followed him while walking through the street, and shat him through the back. He had been prowling about the public offices for

some days before. The Spectator contains a brief but pointed article in rebuke of those holders of American stock who are assailing American credit through the press. After pointing out the fruitlessness of their efforts to engage the British Government in an attempt to recover their dues, the article concludes

as follows :

"In regard to the American States there can be but three points of reliance-first, their intuitive sense of honor; second, their sense of pride and hope of future credit; third, their feelings of regret at the misery which must be inflicted by their defalcations upon those who have shewn confidence in their faith and a desire to promote the prosperity of their country. On the first alone, it is evident, no sufficient hope can be grounded. On the second and third the great chances of their | Court, and is reported to have left the city at the creditors rest; and no more certain mode of destroying these chances could be found than that which has been pursued. By denouncing the American people as incorrigibly dishonest, welead them to the belief that it is now too late to not. The right asserted has in truth no resemblance to the right of scarch, either in principle or in practice. It is single cap by which their pride or their credit ser bers to the WEEKLY TRIBUNE regularly served at price will be 25 cents by the single copy ply a right to satisfy the party, who has a legitimate inter- can be restored, and that matters, therefore, can-

Edinburgh Review on his American Notes: the chief point being this-" He asserts 'that if he be rightly informed, I went to America as a sort of missionary in the cause of international copyright.' I deny it wholly. He is wrongly informed; and reports, without inquiry, a piece of information which I could only characterize by using one of the shortest and strongest words in the language. Upon my honor, the assertion is des-

titute of any particle, aspect, or coloring of truth." FROM FRANCE.-The King opened the session of Chambers on the 9th, in person. His speech states that the French relations with foreign powers are pacific. In his relations with the Spanish Monerchy, he says he has only had in view the protection of their legitimate interests, the observance towards Queen Isabella II. of a sincere friendship, and to give to the rights of humanity that succor and respect which honor the name of France. By taking possession of the Marquesas Islands, he says he has obtained for French navigation in those distant seas a support and refuge of which the necessity has been long felt. He adds that he has commenced negotiations with different States, which will have the effect of giving new vigor to French agriculture. commerce and industry, and of procuring additional facilities to their national interests.

The budget represents the state of the country as highly prosperous. The Minister of Commerce presented the sugar bill, enacting that after September 4, 1844, the manufacture of home-made sugar of every description shall cease in France, and that a sum of ferty millions shall be paid to the manufacturers by way of indemnity, in proportion to the quantities they may have manufactured during the two last seasons.

Debates of considerable interest followed the speech of the King, mainly upon the right of search. The address congratulating the King on the refusal to ratify the Treaty of 1841 was carried by 117 to 38.

The French at the Marquesas Islands had sustained a sanguinary assault. Captain Halley, the governor of the island of Christine, wished the chief of the natives to quit the bay adjoining the fort. Captain Halley and Lieutenant de Ladekat, having gone out to meet him, were mortally wounded by two shots fired by natives lying in ambuscade on their passage. The new governor, Capt. Bruat, is to have a salary of 60,000 francs a year. In Spain the Regent has dissolved the Cortes. The new Cortes are to meet in April.

PORTUGAL is likely to break off the negotiation with Great Britain for a Tariff Convention. The commercial accounts are very gloomy, and the nation seems on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Syrian question has been settled on the basis wished for by the Five Powers. Russia and Great Britain are to mediate between Turkey and

The India mail reached London on the 7th ult. The retreat of the British troops is said to have been marked by the most wanton cruelty and destruction of property.

TRALPH WALDO EMERSON read his fourth Lecture last evening at the Society Library. It was mainly made up of critical remarks, in his best tyle, upon Coleridge, Wordsworth, Carlyle and Swedenborg-especially of the influence more or ess powerful these great minds have exerted upon the young men of New-England. We have seldom seen philosophic criticism more acute or embodied n a more beautiful and striking dress. Apart from all his peculiar doctrines there is an originalty in his unborrowed style and made of thought which is most refreshing in these days of tameness and imitation. Considered merely as literary essays Mr. EMERSON'S Lectures have a higher value than any others of the season. We are sincerely sorry for those who have not heard them.

AARON VANDERPOEL has been nominated by Gov. Bouck as a Judge of the Superior Court of his city, vice DANIEL B. TALLMADGE, whose term has expired. Mr. V.'s career and associations for the last few years have not been such as to reflect dignity on the bench, but we hope he will make a good Judge, nevertheless. It is rather hard that our neighbor of the Iron Filings could not be induced to withhold his pernicious praise at this juncture.

FROM OREGON .- Elijah White, who went out as U. S. Agent to Oregon and took with him a large party of emigrants, writes under date of Aug. 17. that his party increased to 112-although they had lost two, one by sickness and the other by an accident. They started with 19 wagons and their ourney had been slow and tedious; but they had passed two-thirds of the way and were in excellent nealth and good spirits. A favorable opportunity for emigration will occur in April through the aid of Mr. Fitzpatrick at Independence. He offers to pilot a party over the mountains from that place. Mr. White advises those who intend to go to prepare light, strong wagons, and to take no loading except cooking utensils and provisions for four nonths. Mules are preferable to horses. He says no doubt exists as to the ultimate success of

FIRE IN ROCHESTER .- We learn by a slip from on that part of the French coast, which will proba- the office of the Rochester Advertiser that a fire broke out in the stove store of William Choste, in that city, on the morning of the 17th, and extended to the surrounding buildings. Mr. Cheate lost about \$5,000, which was covered by insurance .-Alfred Hubbel, who kept a liquor store adjoining, lost goods to the amount of \$4,000, insured \$1,000: John Dawley lost property to the amount of \$1,500 -not insured. Several smaller buildings were burned which were not insured. The total loss is

STATE PRISON STATISTICS .- Mr. A. M. C. Smith, Deputy Sheriff, advises us that during the present month 10 prisoners were discharged from the State Prison at Sing Sing, and that there remained in Prison 67 Females and 756 Males

CASE OF CHARLES F. MILLER .- The hearing of this case was resumed vesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, before Police magistrates Stevens and Merritt, and after hearing the testimony of Mr. Holly, a lawyer of Stamford, which amounted to very little, the further hearing was adjourned to next Thursday, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Miller was not in instance of her friends, and Mr. Miller was held to bail in \$6000 to answer for abducting his own wife, his father becoming his bail.

IT We have made arrangements to have our City Sub-

may never be seen again. Let me not do them injustice. The Assembly, after six weeks arduous labor, has at last succeeded in getting the Governor's Message referred! Such magnetico-electro-lightning speed augurs well for a speedy adournment! They have done more. They have almost perfected a bill to revive the old Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company, under a new name!-If they have no uncommon drawbacks, I think they will be enabled to come to a final vote on the bill sometime during the next two weeks! One more tribute and I dismiss the Assembly. They spent mere than a week in incorporating Loco-Focoiem run mad, upon the bill to enable the Bowery Fire Insurance Company to hold some real estate. The Senate, on Thursday, knocked the whole batch in the head, in two minutes and a half! What wonders may not be achieved in

this day of reform! The SENATE are three weeks ahead of the As sembly, and that body has done nothing as yet .-The N. Y. and Eric Railroad came up Thursday but was unceremoniously choked off by the 'Barnburners.' The Senate has spent five days in get ting to a third reading the smallest of the three retrenchment bills which have been reported-that relating to the officers of the State Prisons and the Onondaga Salt Springs. But you need not expect to see any bill pass which, in reality, retrenches the enormous salaries of some of the State Officers. If I am not egregiously mistaken, it will all end in talk. There will be found to be a power behind the throne which cannot be resisted.

The Guillotine has worked well this week, bu not in relation to your city. The only appointment of importance in that direction has been that of AARON VANDERFOEL, Judge of the Superior Court. Yes! start not. It is even so. The Roarer" has conquered, and you will soon see his appointment, which was confirmed to-day, officially announced to a wondering world. What a compliment this to the really able men of the dominant party, of whom your city can boast! But why should I say anything? It is the will of our masters and we must bow!

Some of your "Subterraneans" yet hang on. PAUL GROUT and SCHWACKHAMER, particularly, are seen daily promenading the great hall of the capitol, and elbowing Senators with as much earnestness as ever. Perhaps they may succeed but their prospects are very dubious. The admirers of the "Old White Horse," will consent to no compromise. He must kick out all the "Subterra neans," or they will throw him overboard. He is to be pitied. Long ere this he has devoutly wished himself back to the dear old "Vly Summit." He has found by his own bitter experience, that the honors of state are not unaccompanied with many

The 'calm and philosophic' sage of Kinder nook has left his beautiful retreat, and has appeared n our midst, to use his influence in calming the troubled waters. Will he succeed? Time will tell. What will he do? His son-the heir apparent-is in arms against the Regency, and is the standard bearer of the 'Young Democracy.' Many, however, are so uncharitable asto hint that this isdone for effect, and that he only pretends that his sympathies are with them, that he may thus keep them in the traces, until the proper time has come to pass them over to the Regency.

The Assembly to-day witnessed a most disgraceful scene, in which, of course, your immediate representatives figured conspicuously. Mr. WHITE, the interesting youth whose "resemblance to a younger son of His Excellency," has made him somewhat noted, commenced a gross personal atack upon "Old Enoch" of Monree. The latter retorted by designating the modest youth as "a young gentleman who had just left the nursery.' He was called to order, when the Speaker (HATH-AWAY) decided in his favor. An appeal was taken and the decision sustained. Whereupon Mr. MURRAY made a furious attack on the Speaker, and was set down as peremptorily as ABIJAH MANN once was by LUTHER BRADISH. The fire however soon after burst out again, and Mr. WHITE, decused "Old Enoch" of having been pribed by good dinners and sleigh-rides to make that famous "Bridge Report" of his two years since. He was called to order, and then came decisions and appeals-firing and cross firing, beyond what was ever witnessed there before. Mr. Mun-RAY again attempted to make himself ridiculous, and was again peremptorily seated by the Speaker. In the midst of all this tempest of disgraceful confusion, the House adjourned, to cool off and try it over again on Monday. How long will the Commercial Emperium consent to be represented as

she has been for the last few years ? Of lecal news we have but little. The Theatre has 'burst up,' and whatever you may think, I say a good riddance to it. It is said, and I believe it is true, that the Millerites have hired it, to hold forth in. Of that class of deluded mortals we have our share. The fifteenth of February had been fixed upon by many of this class as the day when the grand conflagration was to commence. So firm was a blacksmith in Troy in this belief, that he refused to permit his men to work either Tuesday or Wednesday, repeatedly asserting he was positively certain that before 12 o'clock on Wednesday the world would be destroyed. To what lengths will not fanaticism carry a man? The period has passed, but the fanatic is incorrigible. MILLER will have much to answer for.

Yours, &c. WATCHTOWER.

Rev. HENRY GILES lectures this evening at the Tabernacle upon the "Genius of Byron," before the Mercantile Library Association. Those who have already heard him will need no new indacement to go again: those who have not will have to regret it if they neglect this opportunity.

WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING reads a Lecture this evening before the Franklin Society at the Chapel in Pacific street, Brooklyn. His subject is the " Moral Elements of the United States," one which in his hands will, we are sure, prove exceedingly attractive and instructive.

D' Oregon and the Rocky Mountains: A full, clear, graphic and authentic account of the Far West, by Thomas J. Farnham, a recent Traveler to and Sojournon the Banks of the Columbia River-will be published March 1st by GREELEY & McELRATH in a Mammoth Exira Tribune of 96 large double column octavo pages, on new and beautiful type. Price 25 cents-5 copies for \$1 .-Orders from Newsmen, Booksellers, Pestmasters and others are respectfully solicited. All orders must be accompanied

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, ARTS, &c. of the United States, as set forth luminous'y and a length in the recent Report of Hon. W. H. ELLSWORTH commissioner of Patents, will speedily be published at this office in a neat and convenient pamphlet of 9 octavo pages, with double columns. It is one of the mos valuable and instructive Public Documents ever published and should be in the hands of every men in the Union. The price will be 25 cents by the single copy or \$1 for ave. Or-

Naval Court Martial on board the U. S. Ship North Carolina. MONDAY, Feb 20.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, and the minutes

of Saturday's proceedings having been read, The Judge Advocate read the following commu-

nication from Commander Mackenzie: To save the time of the Court and spare the Judge Advo cate the trouble of the Jabarious investigation which he proposes to enter inta—the distance of the Somers from various of the West India Islands at the time of the discovery of the initiary, and at the time of the execution—Command-er Mackenzie takes occasion to mention that the lidea was never entertained of seeking protection against his crew in any foreign part from any foreign power whatever, or any where save in a port of the United States, or under the gans of an American man-of war, believing that a Naval Commander can never be justified in invoking foreign and Commander can never be justified in invoking foreign and in reducing an isobordinate crew to obedience; and he further takes accasion to state that his views in this particular were well known at the tirse to the First Lieutenant of the Somers, were shared by him, and by him communicated to the other officers, believing that the U.S. ship Vandalia, or some other American man-of-war, might be ut St. Thomas, Commander Mackensie was very desirous of reaching that port without the execution of the ringleaders of the mutiny, and the execution of the ringleaders of the mutiny, and the execution of the ringleaders of the mutiny, and the execution of the ringleaders.

After some conversation, with members of the challef the March Mackensie was represented in the propriety of holding such a Convention, though it can hardly be doubted that all unite in

After some conversation with members of the Court, the Judge Advocate stated that he still considered it his duty to pursue the course he had marked out, in order to place the distances on the record for the consideration of the revising power. Acting Master M. C. Perry was then recalled, and his cross-examination centinued. The follow-

ing is all of his testimony that is important: The distances on each day at noon, from the 25th of November to the day of execution, to the

six nearest Ports, were-1135 940 1158 963 1163 963 1205 Dominique ......1875 Gaudaloupe .....1873 

By Commander Mackenzie .- If the Commanler had changed the course of the vessel it would have destroyed the confidence of his officers in his ability to carry the vessel to her destined port, and would have given confidence to the evil disposed of the crew; it would have made them more darng and desperate, and would have led them to ttempt a rescue from the fear that those in connement would give evidence against them i. they got into port. I believe during the time of Mr. Spencer's confinement many of the doubtful had ecome certain, and that two-thirds of the crew were disaffected, and the number increasing daily. A man hauling on the main-royal braces could see boy on the yard. I never knew an officer of the Navy as intimate with the crew as Mr. Spencer was.

The Court adjourned at three o'clock.

The Catastrophe at Troy. The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday conains an account of the recent disaster at Troy. which embraces some additional particulars. The

"The slide occurred about half-past three clock on Friday afternoon. For some months previous many loads of earth have been dug out of he base of the hill from which the heap fell. Inleed there were some twenty men engaged in their labor at the time of the accident : they all, however, escaped, the cracking of the earth giving hem a mement's warning. But not so the un ortunate tenants of the houses at the foot of the ill. Upon them the moving mass fell with swift lestruction. Nine houses on Washington and Hilltreets were completely buried, and three more partially destroyed. The alarm quickly spread broughout the city. The fire-bells were rung and n a few moments the whole population of Troy and reached the scene of the disaster."

The Troy Budget gives the following list of persons whose dead bodies have been recovered:

Ann Wilbur, aged 23 years, American.
Thomas Kelley, aged 40 years, Ireland, Westmeath Co.
Eliza Kilioyle, 30 years, Ireland, Queens Co.
John Caidwell, 4 years, Troy.
Margaret Grapan, 30 years, Ireland, Kings Co.
John Bratell, 4 years, Iteland, Kings Co.
David David L. 4 years, Ireland, Kings Co. David Day, Jr., 4 years, Troy. Infant of D. E. Day, 8 weeks, Troy. Jane Sanford, 23 years, Troy. Elizabeth Kelly, 30 years, Ireland, Westmeath Co. James Brazell, 2 years, Troy. William Granan, 10 weeks, Troy. Catharine Brazell, 28 years, Troy. Michael Dunn, 28 years, Ireland, Queens Co. Several persons have been taken out alive. The

Journal says ! "With the view of obtaining fuil and accurate intelligence, we repaired at an early hour this norning to the scene of the disaster. The sight hat met our eyes, as we rode up from the Lower erry to the foot of the hill which crowns the city, baffles all description. The slide had reached upwards of 200 yards into the level plain, covering a space of more than 150 yards wide, to an verage depth of 20 feet. Masses of blue clay, rendered by the cold almost as hard as rock, were scattered over the whole extent. Fragments of shartered buildings were strewn along the surface or peeped out from among the ruins. One of the

houses overwhelmed by the avalanche had caught fire, and the smoke from the smouldering flames hung like a pall over the sad scene. It seems as f an earthquake had passed over this portion of the city, tearing up and overturning every thing in its fearful career and leaving in its track a chaos of ruins. Thousands of spectators had gathered about the spot, while here and there parties of laborers were seen busily engaged in searching for the bedies of the victims, animated by the hope of rescuing some of the sufferers before life was ex-The Troy Whig adds-" We are informed that

the owner of the land on which the slide occurred had frequently forbidden persons to take away the earth from the hill, being fearful of a catastrophe like that which has happened. But his orders were disregarded, and the consequence has been the loss of life to many human beings, and the destruction of a large amount of property."

A Lecture will be delivered by George Folsom, Esq. this evening, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at their lecture room in Crosby-street, on the Phenomena of the Magnet.

T Another prisoner walked out of our City Prison on Saturday, and no report was made of it till vesterday. We should be glad to know what amount of money bribes these City Officers to open the Prison Doors. The business thrives now-a-

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF. - The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania adopted, on the 14th inst., by a vote of 76 to 11. Resolutions in favor of a Protective Tariff, and deprecating any action on the part of Congress in relation to Tariff tending to disturb its permanency as a

IF Mr. CLAY while at New-Orleans, being inrited to visit the sloop Ontario, was received with a salute of seventeen guns, and was met by the officers on deck in full uniform.

17 The first edition of the American Family Magazine, he cheapest work ever published, sold off in five days after its publication. Orders which were received during the ast week will be attended to as soon as the second edition can be put up, which will probably be on Wednesday morning, 22d inst.

I The Cheapest Work ever published in the United States .- The first part of the American Family Magazine or General Abstract or Useful Knowledge, a work eminently useful in tamilies, and calculated o arrest the attention, awaken the curto-ity, and enlighten the understandings of the young. Hustrated with 2000 Engravings. To be completed in 18 Numbers of 203 to 240 pages each. The first No. contains 108 pages, royal octavo, and 200 Engravings and is sold at 25 cents!

The above work may be obtained at the office of THE TAIBUNE. In Philadelphia, from Burgess & Zeiber; Buston, Redding & Co.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL. Whig National Convention. Special Correspondence of The Tribane. Washington, Feb. 19, 1842.

An adjourned meeting of the Whigs of the two Houses was held last evening in the Senate Chamber, for the purpose, among other things, of fixing the time for holding a National Convention to nominnte candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency sidency, preparatory to the next Presidential Election. The meeting fixed upon May, 1844, as the proper time for that purpose, and adopted a resolution accordingly.

nominated by the local and general acclaim of the whole country, and that all that will remain for the Convention will be to complete the ticket by the selection of a true and tried man as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. It is not necessary for me to express the sentiments that suggest themselves upon this subject. I will only say, that no man, who understands the character of the American people, can for a moment suppose that they will not arouse and enter into this contest as they did in '40 like the strong man armed. He who 364 believes that the strong will which was expressed by the People at that time no longer exists, or that the People are conquered because their will has been baffled for a time, will find himself mistaken. Men who are not broken and subdued into slavery are not thus to be foiled. MANHATTAN.

## Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, P. M. But few sales at the Buard of Brokers to-day. Vicksburg Bank shares were sold at seventy-five cents per share. The following are the transactions: \$600 City Fives, 93; 16 hares Mechanics' Bank, 14; 79 do Vicksburg Bank, 2; 10 do Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 104; \$4000 Tennessee Bonds, 68.

Dock street, at noon to-day, presented a sight pleasing to he eye. Several fine cattle were placed there for exhibit on, and really they were worth looking at. One ox, fire years old, weighing 2800 pounds, a heifer, between four and five years, 1600 pounds, and a buffalo decidedly the handsomest ever seen, seven years old, 2500 pounds, having been raised and fattened by Mr. J. Roberts of Montgomery ounty. A finer display of cattle was never made, and hun dreds of our citizens eagerly made purchases whilst the noble animals were enjoying life. They will be slaughtered on Wednesday next, and brought into market on the following Saturday.

The weather of to-day has been delightful-the very picture of Spring. The ice in the Delaware is fast disappearing, and we may speedily anticipate a revival in marise matters. The splendid bark 'Childe Harold,' recently launched, is now up for Canton, Macco, &c., and will be ispatched on the 5th of March.

There is a prevailing rumer affoat that one of our most extensive and hitherto considered wealthy shippers and commercial men is about to suspend business in consequence of the deranged state of the times. He has for a number of years past been considered the heaviest dealer in the outhern trade. The amount or his liabilities are said to be large.

In the Court of Common Pleas, this morning, the writ of quo war: anto, in the case of Sheriff Porter, came up, when he young gentleman presented, as his reply, the commission given him by his father, alieging that those who saw fit to test its legality, must show upon what grounds, before

he would reply.

The counsel for the relators insist that he show by collateral facts his right to exercise the duties of his office. Their replication will soon be filed. There are now ninety-nine applications for tavern licenses

n the County of Pailadelphia alone, to be keard-and no doubt granted-on the 6th of March, by the Court of Quarter Sessions. Many of the applicants are notorious for keeping houses of the yilest character, as thousands of our citzens will unquestionably testify. Death in this city and districts, during the week ending on

Saturday last, 93-17 of which were caused by consumption to the Harrisburg Convention, which assembles on Wednes-day, the birth-day of the Father of American Liberty, will leave this City for Harrisburg. The Delegation from the City and County of Philadelphia alone will probably exceed one hundred persons.

At a recent benefit-not in behalf of the suffering poor, but as a compliment to a singer-Mrs. Rush, the daughter of the wealthiest man in our community, Jacob Ridgeway, threw a purse ou the stage containing \$100 in gold. proceeds of the benefit alone amounted to at least \$300 And yet, after all this extravagant liberality on the part l'initialelphians, the singer in question, through ber husband, refused to perform their parts at a benefit, on Saturday evening, in behalf of one of our most respectable literary societies, simply because the managers would not consent to 'fork over' \$150 out of \$246, the latter being the whole proceeds of the evening. There were twenty-eight other performers, equally as good in many points, beside therent of room, printing, ke. to be paid out of the remaining \$96. The consequence was, a good row, pending which this generous vocalist announced his willingness to perform the parts assigned himself and wife.

U. S. SUPREME COURT-SATURDAY, Feb. 18. No. 10-W. Smith et al. vs. Dennis Conary, in error to the

U. S. Circuit Court for Washington, D. C. thee TANEY delivared the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgement of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and temanting this cause for a veni e facias de novo.

No. 34—Jewell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jewell et al. Continued by Mr. Hunt to the defendants in error, and by Mr. Legare for the plaintiffs in error.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE .- By the William Nelson arrived on Saturday from Port-au-Frince, we have received dates to the 2d instant, A gentleman who came passenger informs us that the political affairs of the country are rapidly coming to a crisis. The people of Aux Cayes, a few days before the sailing of the brig, had sent to President Boyer a draft of certain articles which, they claim to have granted; if refused, they threaten to form a new government for themselves .-Among the demands is the revision of the Constitution of Hayti, and the reinstatement of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State. The Haytians are loud in their complaints against the imbecility of Boyer and his neglect of the interests of his government. Since the great confiagration, it is said, he has taken no measures for the relief of the poorer classes, so many of which lost their all, and are in a shocking state of want. Commercial affairs were proceeding with their

usual calmness, but the merchants were expecting that trouble was in store for them, as the Prestdent would only make a show of agreeing to the demands of the South-side part of that government, but do nothing for their benefit in fact. It was the general opinion, that if their demands were not complied with, a revolution would fol-

FIEE .- On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, he small two story wooden building 480 Broomestreet was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. It was occupied in the lower story by Mr. Moore, locksmith, and in the upper es a sash and blind factory. The building was owned by Mr. Thomas W. Marshall, and is insured.

ANOTHER.-Shortly after the above, a small wooden building in the rear of 175 Twentisthstreet was also destroyed. The building was owned and occupied by Mr. John H. Banta as a nat manufactory, whose loss in stock and materials is estimated at about \$1200. Insured on the building \$200, and on stock, &c. \$550. It is sot known how the fire originated.

IJ The Formation of Character, a Lecture by H. GREE-LEY, is now beautifully printed and for sale at the Tribuse office. Price 124 cents.

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